

T. A. MCINTYRE & CO. GOUNDER

BEAR FAILURE, AND LIABILITIES
MAY EXCEED A MILLION.

Heinze and Other Big Operators Among
Their Customers—Trouble Partly
Caused by Bad Debits—Syracuse Man
Assignee—Bankruptcy Petition Filed.

T. A. McIntyre & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Coffee Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Association, announced the suspension of the firm before the opening of business yesterday.

A computation of the approximate assets and liabilities will not be made until to-day, but a representative of the firm admitted that the liabilities would probably be not less than \$1,000,000. Generosity in carrying accounts of customers, losses on the long side of cotton and overextension on the short side of stocks were variously assigned as causes. In addition, probably on account of the losses, there was dissension among the members of the firm. Some of the junior members precipitated the failure by insisting on an assignment.

The firm was known as a plunging firm, especially in that it executed the orders of a very venturesome clientele both here and in large interior cities. Among the names appearing on its books are those of Fritz Augustus Heinze and his brothers and many other well known operators in stocks, grain and cotton. The main offices occupied a large floor space at 71 Broadway and there were branches at Delmonico's, 305 Broadway and the Produce Exchange Building, this city, and in Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, Hartford, Birmingham, Syracuse, Rochester and Hot Springs, Va. In the grain business it attracted many customers through the employment of Oscar L. Lyell, one of the best known crop experts. The members were Thomas A. McIntyre, John T. McIntyre, Edward T. White, George C. Ryan, James E. Hulsehiser, James M. Hudson and Thomas A. McIntyre, Jr.

Last year the firm was accounted one of the most prominent bear houses in the Street. An associate of Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that the year was the most profitable in the firm's existence. But the profits gained in individual or firm speculation on the bear side were greatly reduced by permitting customers to overstay their accounts. Walter H. Moler, the office manager, said that the firm carried many customers through the March break last year, through the sharp slump in August and through the October panic, with the net result of the accumulation of a large number of bad accounts and the impairment of the original \$1,000,000 capital.

The profits made from bear operations last year also faded away under losses from bear operations recently. Either the firm or many of its customers were heavily short of stocks at the time of the suspension—a position made very expensive by the sharp advances in the stock market this week. On the Stock Exchange yesterday the firm was made under the rule permitting the closing of contracts immediately on the suspension of a firm. Formerly all transactions under the rule were so designated in the official record of transactions; now all such purchases or sales are witnessed by a third party and are not publicly recorded.

Accordingly it was impossible to secure the exact amount of purchases thus made. Estimates ranged from 25,000 to 100,000 shares, thus designating the suspension as one of the biggest bear failures of recent years. In known cases purchases "under the rule" were made in Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Reading, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other stocks of sufficient variety to indicate that the firm or its customers were heavily short of the market as a whole rather than on a limited number of issues.

On the Cotton Exchange a similar procedure in closing the firm's contracts with brokers showed the firm long of cotton, in which there has been a heavy and protracted decline. The commitments were, however, not large. According to an estimate from a reliable source not more than 7,500 bales of cotton were sold for the firm under the Cotton Exchange rules. Formerly the firm's commitments in cotton averaged about 800,000 bales a month.

When the majority of the members of the firm forced the assignment they decided to make Arthur A. Peck of Syracuse assignee. Mr. Peck was recommended by George C. Ryan of Syracuse, a member of the firm and manager of the Syracuse office. Mr. Peck and Mr. Ryan and their attorneys were in the main office throughout the day. Neither Mr. McIntyre nor his sons were there at any time.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Peck turned over control of the business to C. C. Cunningham, who had then just been appointed receiver in bankruptcy by the United States District Court. The bankruptcy proceedings were brought as soon as possible after news of the assignment by Olcott, Gruber, Bonyngs & McManus, as attorneys for various creditors. The petitioners were Lindsay Russell, receiver in bankruptcy for Arthur P. Heinze; Peard, Kill & Co. of Baltimore, William A. Arnold of New York and Harry M. Stence, as assignee of the claim of Mrs. May Weston. Arthur P. Heinze claimed \$6,000 due to him as the balance on an account of the others had claims aggregating about \$10,000.

In the application for the appointment of a receiver it was stated that the assets are upward of \$50,000, consisting of stocks, bonds, securities, office furniture and balances in various banks.

Walter M. Moler, manager of the main office, said the firm owed little in the Street or to any of the banks. Its creditors, he said, were principally customers and out of town correspondents. The stock and cotton market commitments, he added, were protected by the usual margins deposited between members of the exchanges so that neither the stock, cotton nor grain markets should in any way be disturbed by the announcement of the suspension. Mr. Moler explained the failure as the principally to the extension of credit to customers. He added:

While this was one of the chief causes for the firm's present position there were some other things which helped to pull it down. Recently when it became known that the company was embarrassed there was a run started. It had the same effect as a run on a bank. The firm's position was

such that it could not withstand it and was forced to make an assignment.

Before the big panic last fall the firm did a large business in the stock market. Since that time we have done but little business there, because of the disastrous effect the panic had on many of our customers.

The claim of the receiver of Arthur P. Heinze had been due since the panic. The reason that it was not paid was that T. A. McIntyre & Co. set up a counterclaim in bills against the brokerage firm of Otto C. Heinze, of which Arthur P. Heinze was a member, and other indebtedness owed in various ways by the Heinzes.

Attorney Ernst of the Olcott firm began an investigation of the firm's affairs late yesterday afternoon, but said that he would be unable to make any estimate of the assets and liabilities until to-day. Mr. Peck, the assignee, also said that he had been unable to draft even a rough schedule in the short time he was in control of the office.

Thomas A. McIntyre, the senior member of the firm, has been in the stock brokerage business since 1892, though in the early years of his connection with the exchange the principal portion of the business was grain rather than stocks. He and his partners in those years were very successful. Some of his outside business enterprises were not so successful. He was, for instance, one of the promoters of the United States Flour Milling Company, since reorganized into the Standard Milling Company, which aimed to control the flour business of the country, and he was vice-president of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which went under in 1900. The firm of Thomas A. McIntyre & Co. was organized in 1904. John G. McIntyre was the board member.

STRUCTURE, April 24.—Syracuse investors were hit hard by the failure of T. A. McIntyre & Co. George C. Ryan, who had charge of the Syracuse office and went to New York as a member of the company and manager of the office there, is said to have interested \$200,000 of Syracuse capital in the enterprise. In addition to that, the State Bank of Syracuse is said to be a creditor in the sum of \$40,000. Arthur R. Peck, the assignee, is said to be a heavy loser. James M. Hudson, a member of the firm, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Hudson of Syracuse and the latter is said to have lost a large amount. F. W. Barker of the State Bank of Syracuse has gone to New York. Mr. Peck went to New York Thursday.

When the fact that the firm had suspended became rumored in this city there was a general rush of creditors to the office to learn the details. F. W. Ryan, a brother of George C. Ryan, has been in charge of the local office for some time. He was kept busy answering questions of the investors. He said that George C. Ryan went to New York last October and had worked with all his might ever since to hold off the creditors, but the crash was inevitable. George C. Ryan came here from Auburn, where he was in the brokerage business with M. L. Hotchkiss & Co. His advent here was with the Syracuse Stock and Grain Company and later with Price, McCormick & Co., until they failed. Then he went with McIntyre & Marshall, and remained with that firm until it was dissolved. About a year ago Mr. Ryan became a general partner with the present firm of McIntyre & Co.

GREAT DAYS FOR CANADA.

President Laurier Joins Over Big Immigration From the United States.

OTTAWA, April 24.—In a strong speech supporting the present Dominion immigration policy Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the floor of the House today quoted from the New York Sun. Sir Wilfrid said the Government had taken a leaf out of the book of Americans and had gone one better.

The result was that what had been a narrow trickling stream of population was now a copious flood. Emigration to the United States had been stopped; in its place was a human tide flowing from the States to Canada. The common horse sense of the people would tell them the difference between the policies of the two parties.

Sir Wilfrid read an article from The Sun showing how the people of the United States were lamenting the exodus to Canada and pointing out that since the beginning of the century nearly 300,000 people had left the United States and crossed the line to make homes in Canada, while comparatively few Canadians went to the United States.

TAFT GOES TO PANAMA APRIL 30.

President Announces That a Three Weeks Visit Has Been Decided On.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The news in THE SUN this morning that Secretary Taft would make a trip to Panama next month was confirmed in an official statement issued from the White House after the regular Cabinet meeting. This is the statement:

At the Cabinet meeting this morning matters in Panama were discussed at length. It was finally concluded that because several matters had arisen, including the political relations of the Republic of Panama and the Canal Commission, it was essential for Secretary Taft, who is the responsible head of the American Government in the zone, including the Canal Commission, should immediately visit Panama.

He will accordingly leave on April 30, returning by May 20. He will go on the Pacific, which is taking a company of marines to the isthmus and will return on the same vessel. The President has had under consideration for some time the question of Mr. Taft's visiting the isthmus of Panama and during the last week the need for it has become so evident that he did not feel it could be longer delayed.

Whatever the reason for his Panama trip at this time, politicians are not inclined to accept in its entirety the explanation that conditions prevailing in the isthmus require the personal attention of the Secretary of War.

The decision to have Mr. Taft make this three weeks trip is indicative of the confidence felt by President Roosevelt and his Cabinet that Mr. Taft is certain to get the Republican nomination.

During Mr. Taft's absence his campaign will be in charge, as usual, of President Roosevelt. Mr. Taft and Frank H. Hitchcock.

SARTORI ALWAYS SPEEDY.

Arrested for Going Too Fast on His Way Home From Briarcliff.

Sartori, driver of the Bianchi car, was arrested at 115th street and Riverside Drive for speeding late yesterday afternoon on his way home from Briarcliff. Bicycle Policemen Mosher, who stopped him said that Sartori was going twenty-one miles an hour. Sartori said he didn't think so. After Sartori had been detained at the West 126th street station for a time Arlington C. Hall, a real estate man of 134 West Eightieth street, gave bail for him.

JACKSON DEPUTY ARRESTED

W. E. KISSELBURGH IN TROUBLE
OVER CHECKS TO HOTEL.

Complaint by the Marie Antoinette—Alleged That He Had Got Money From Capt. Smith, Who Recently Was Found Dead and Who Was Short \$12,225.

Another of Attorney-General Jackson's staff was arrested yesterday, this time W. E. Kisselburgh, whom the Attorney-General made a special deputy a few weeks ago and who had much to do with the Brooklyn bank reorganizations.

Kisselburgh was arrested at the instance of Alfred M. Wooley, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, who got a warrant yesterday from Magistrate Cornell charging Kisselburgh with defrauding the hotel out of \$12,225, of which \$1,225 was represented by two checks returned as N. G.

The arrest brought to light that Capt. Walter G. Smith, whose body was found by a pair of fishermen in the Suquehanna River on April 4 last a bullet hole through the head, was a defaulter to the extent of about \$12,000 of the Marie Antoinette's cash, much of which, it is charged, Capt. Smith had advanced on I O U's to Kisselburgh and two other men or was put out in return for worthless checks.

Mr. Wooley hadn't the slightest inkling that there was anything wrong with Capt. Smith's affairs until January 20 last, the day after Capt. Smith disappeared from the Marie Antoinette, where for ten years or so he had been secretary to Alfred M. Wooley and W. E. Kisselburgh. The circumstances of Capt. Smith's disappearance were so peculiar that Mr. Wooley started a prompt investigation of the papers which the Captain kept locked up in a private drawer of his office desk. What he found amazed him. There were a couple of checks which Kisselburgh had given Capt. Smith in settlement of board, one for \$725 drawn by Kisselburgh on September 26, 1907, and another for \$500, dated April 24, 1907. Both had been rejected by a bank.

There were other things smaller checks and a number of I O U's. On the strength of these papers a suit has been begun in the Supreme Court to recover \$1,000 from Kisselburgh and actions against the men are expected to follow.

Kisselburgh, who is a Republican in politics, came here from Buffalo in 1905 and put up at the Marie Antoinette. He knew Smith well because the Captain used to help Mr. Wooley run the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga, one of the Wooley string of hotels, and had also been at the Irving in Buffalo. Kisselburgh had been a deputy Attorney-General several years ago under Attorney-General Hancock.

He ran his board bill up to \$850 at the start and then gave the \$725 check to Capt. Smith. He was credited with \$725 on the books, but the check came back. Capt. Smith said nothing about that to the Wooleys. Later on Kisselburgh's account amounted to between \$600 and \$700 and he gave another check, the \$500 one which he drew on April 24, 1907. He got a \$500 credit, but the check was worthless. All this time, so a representative of Alfred M. Wooley said last night, Capt. Smith had been advancing money to Kisselburgh and to others.

Glenn M. Congdon of Judge Hatch's law firm, counsel for the Marie Antoinette, went to Assistant District Attorney Nott last month and submitted Smith's case to him. He explained that after Smith's disappearance Mr. Wooley found in his apartment in the hotel a number of Kisselburgh's checks which had been returned by banks marked "N. G."

Mr. Congdon told Assistant District Attorney Nott that it appeared that after the first of the checks had been rejected Capt. Smith continued to take Kisselburgh's paper. Mr. Congdon did not say how much money these checks represented, but it seemed that they had covered some of the two years of Kisselburgh's stay at the Marie Antoinette. The prosecution started yesterday was based upon the two checks, and upon other moneys due the hotel.

Mr. Nott thought that a prosecution might be begun under the new hotel law, which provides punishment for men who enjoy the comforts of a hotel and do not care to settle for them. Mr. Nott was informed then that the Marie Antoinette people had been looking for Kisselburgh, but that they hadn't been able to find him. When William Schuyler Jackson made up they located Kisselburgh definitely.

Alfred M. Wooley went before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side court yesterday and obtained a warrant for Kisselburgh's arrest, charging the charge that Kisselburgh had defrauded the hotel of \$12,225.

Yesterday afternoon an officer from the West Side court, accompanied by M. J. Dunphy, the Marie Antoinette house detective, travelled down to 17 Battery place, where, in the Whitehall Building, Kisselburgh has a law office. Formerly he was a member of the firm of Woodward, Kisselburgh & Hopkins—Rignall Woodward and Edmund S. Hopkins (once Attorney-General of Rhode Island) being the other members of the concern. The partnership was dissolved after the sudden death of Mr. Hopkins in Brooklyn about two months ago, though Kisselburgh retained his office there.

Kisselburgh when arrested insisted that there must be a mistake somewhere. He procured counsel and went to Judge Cornell's court, where he was arraigned. The Marie Antoinette people wanted the examination to take place this morning, but Kisselburgh objected, saying he was too busy. The Judge set it for Tuesday next at 2 P. M., paroling Kisselburgh in the custody of his lawyer.

Kisselburgh wasn't accessible to visitors last night. They said at the Astor House, where he has been living since he left the Marie Antoinette in December, 1907, that he had left word he did not want to see anybody, and that he had gone out in the morning and hadn't come back.

Capt. Walter G. Smith became connected with Alfred M. and W. E. Wooley soon after the Spanish-American war, in which the Captain served. He came to the Marie Antoinette Hotel from the Grand Union in Saratoga. He joined the militia on May 27, 1891, when he enlisted as a private in Company H of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. Until a short time before his disappearance and death he was on the staff of Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss of the Twenty-second Regiment.

SOCIALIST MINISTERS UNITE.

Form a Conference Which is to Bar Laymen and Show Publicity—Irving in It.

A brand new organization of church Socialists to be known as the Ministers Socialist Conference has been formed in this city and within a few days will issue a manifesto declaring its principles.

The new organization is a secret one and is to be composed altogether of clergymen, whereas the Christian Socialist Fellowship, members of which have been attending the Sunday evening reunions conducted by the Rev. Alexander F. Irvine in the chapel house of the Church of the Ascension, is an open organization and admits laymen as well as clergymen.

The Rev. Alexander F. Irvine, the Rev. Oliver C. Housman of the Second German Baptist Church of Manhattan and other clergymen of different denominations in New York and the adjoining towns and cities are members of the new body. Its secretary, the Rev. John D. Long, said yesterday that it now has a membership of 200, all clergymen, and expects to extend the membership to a thousand or more.

It was announced last evening by Secretary Long, who is the pastor of the Park Side Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, that a convention will be held in this city from June 1 to June 3 to make the organization a national one. Mr. Long said that the organization could have the use of the Church of the Ascension for the conferences. Two Harlem churches also had been offered. The place will be chosen by Monday. Regarding the aims of the new organization Mr. Long said:

"The clergymen who have affiliated with the new organization have come to the conclusion that Christianity will not work under a competitive commercial system and that the inauguration of socialism is necessary for civilized human beings. We regard socialism as the economic expression of the Christian life and believe that it is now the duty of the Church to step in and advocate Christian socialism in the United States. H. H. Rogers in a recent magazine article said that business is war and if business is war and if, as another man said, war is the business of the future, then the competitive system must also be abolished. Several of the trustees of the largest corporations are also behind the new movement, but their relations to us are of the most confidential nature and they have enjoined me from mentioning their names."

This applied also, he said, to most of the clergymen associated with the new movement. Usually Socialists desire to get as much in the limelight as possible, but it appears that these men, with a self-effacement rare among Socialists, especially when they are clergymen, want to keep as far in the background as possible for the present.

SAY HAFEN SHOULD BE PUT OUT.

Commissioners of Accounts Will Report in Favor of His Removal.

The Commissioners of Accounts in the report they will make to the Mayor on the evidence in the investigation of Borough President Haffen of The Bronx will say that the affairs of the borough were so badly administered as to warrant the removal of Mr. Haffen.

The report will be voluminous and will charge President Haffen with incompetency, extravagance, violations of the law with regard to the letting of contracts, the padding of payrolls and numerous other delinquencies. When the Mayor receives the charges he will undoubtedly send them to Gov. Hughes, as he did in the case of the charges against Borough President Sheehan. The Governor removed Sheehan, but he was put back in office by the Tammany Aldermen. As the majority of the Aldermen in The Bronx are friends of Mr. Haffen, it is supposed that should he be removed by the Governor the Aldermen would follow the example of their brethren in Manhattan.

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of The Bronx, was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday in its investigation of certain disclosures made before the Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Haffen was the only witness called yesterday. He requested to be heard and came with his lawyer. Other witnesses will be called next week.

CROKER'S GIFT TO FIREMEN.

Sends \$500 for the Memorial Fund—Auction of Seats for the Benefit.

Richard Croker has sent from his home in Ireland a contribution of \$500 to the Firemen's Memorial Fund. The check was enclosed in a letter brought to the former chief's nephew, Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, by Edward Cahill, an old friend of the former leader of Tammany Hall. In his letter Mr. Croker wrote:

I take great pleasure in sending you my check for \$500 made out to Gen. Thomas L. James for the Firemen's Memorial Fund. I have great admiration for the officers and men of the Fire Department, who bring to me pleasant memories of the time when I served as Commissioner of the city of New York, and of which you have the honor to be chief.

The auction sale of boxes and seats at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon for the benefit to be given for the fund on the afternoon of Friday, May 1, brought in more than \$1,000. The boxes sold for an average premium of \$100. Cornelius N. Bliss securing parterre box 8 for that price. Other parterre boxes were taken by Mrs. James Speyer and Mrs. C. B. Alexander. The seats sold for an average premium of \$1.50.

FIRE DESTROYS IRON WORKS.

Firemen Have Hard Fight to Save Church and Schools in Williamsburg.

The extensive Smith-Loughlin iron works and pattern shop at 602 to 612 Driggs avenue, Williamsburg, were destroyed by fire last evening and for a while the blaze menaced the old St. Michael's Episcopal Church in the rear on North Fifth street, as well as St. Joseph's Convent and the parochial school of St. Vincent de Paul Church on the opposite side and Public School No. 17 on the Driggs avenue side. The blaze started in a stable and spread so rapidly that when the firemen reached the scene on the first alarm the building was afire and the wind was driving the flames toward the church.

Deputy Chief Byrne caused two more alarms to be turned in at once and then he had the efforts of many of the firemen concentrated on the adjoining school buildings and convent. The fire swept over the pattern shop and communicated to the main building on Driggs avenue. This was soon in flames and the wind veering around sent the smoke and flames toward a large five story factory building at North Fourth street and Driggs avenue, where more than 20 young women girls were employed.

Many of these bedecked in slinky and made a wild rush for the street. The firemen kept the blaze confined to the iron works and they were entirely destroyed. Many valuable patterns were consumed. The loss was estimated at \$100,000.

STORM KILLS MORE THAN 100

SOUTHERN STATES SWEEP BY
FIERCE WINDSTORM.

Reports From the Stricken Region Are Meagre, but They Tell of Terrible Loss of Life—Hundreds of Persons Suffer Injuries, Many of Whom Will Die.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—More than 100 dead, 500 injured and property loss mounting into the hundreds of thousands of dollars are the result of several tornadoes that swept over parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama late to-day.

At midnight communication had not been reestablished with the storm stricken regions, and only the most meagre details coupled with the wildest reports are obtainable.

Relief trains have started from several points to the devastated regions, but it is not likely that the relief parties can send any definite information before morning.

The stricken towns, together with a number of dead and injured, according to present information, follow:

Dora, Ala. (also known as Burgin)—Five dead and fifty injured. Albertville, Ala.—Thirty-five killed and seventy-five injured. Winchester, Miss.—Entire town destroyed; two dead, many injured. Hattiesburg, Miss.—Nine dead, many hurt (unconfirmed). Vidalia, La.—Five dead, several injured. Richland, La.—Four dead, two fatally hurt, many slightly. Wahalak, Miss.—Two dead, one injured.

In addition it is estimated that sixty persons were killed in the rural districts of Northern, La., although these casualties are so scattered and communication so bad they cannot be confirmed.

The other towns which were struck by storms but from which no fatalities are reported are Arcadia and Independence, in Louisiana; Belle Grove, Melton, Lorman, Pine Ridge, Quitman Landing, Fairchild's Creek, Purvis and Lumberton, in Mississippi, and two or three small places in Alabama.

Most of the fatalities are among negroes, their cabins collapsing in the wind and killing or injuring the occupants.

The storm struck Dora, Ala., known also as Burgin, a mining town on the Frisco, thirty-five miles from Birmingham, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Four or five persons were killed, among them the wife and daughter of Section Master Moore. About fifty persons were injured. The more seriously hurt were taken to hospitals in Birmingham. A Mrs. Cully died on the train. Two other members of the Cully family were badly injured.

Very little mining property was damaged, but C. W. Binn's store and many tenements belonging to Binn and others were demolished; also cars standing on the siding were blown off the track and smashed.

Reports received here state that the storm struck Albertville at 4 o'clock this afternoon and destroyed all of the northern part of the town. The cotton oil mill was the first building to go down, and from there the storm raged in a northerly direction, doing much damage to life and property. An unconfirmed report gives the death list at from thirty to thirty-five, with scores of people injured. A special train left Birmingham at 7:30 to-night carrying physicians and State militia to the scene, and other aid is pouring in from all directions.

The storm at Richland, La., on the Red River, killed four people, fatally injured two and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property. About a hundred or more people were less seriously injured. Ephraim Pearce and his wife and baby were killed when their house was blown down upon them. A negro child was killed in a similar manner on the George Wilson plantation. Two negro men, names unknown, were fatally injured.

A windstorm passed over the northeastern corner of Kemper county, Miss., near Wahalak, doing great damage to life and property. Details are meagre, but it is reported that Mrs. John Minniece and young child were killed outright and Mr. Minniece seriously injured.

Richland and Lamourie, La., which are close together in Rapides parish, were apparently struck by the same tornado. Richland is a town of 500 inhabitants and Lamourie is very much smaller. Three whites and a negro were killed at Richland and two negroes were fatally injured. It is reported that one-fifth of the population, or about 100 persons, suffered injuries.

Natchez, Miss., April 24.—Sixty-four persons were killed this morning by a tornado which ravaged a wide stretch of agricultural land, starting seven miles south of Vidalia, La., which is across the river from this place, and pursuing a northerly course to Carter's plantation, back of Vidalia.

In this range thirteen were killed and thirty-five injured. Of the latter ten will die. Mrs. Devereux Shields of Natchez, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Winston, at Lucerne, the first plantation visited by the tornado, was killed in bed by a beam striking her on the head. Her two little boys in bed with her were uninjured. The house was demolished.

S. H. Lambdin, owner of Lucerne plantation, was struck by a flying beam and sustained internal injuries. He may die. All the remaining victims were negroes.

Crossing the river at Olive Bend, four miles north of Natchez, the tornado demolished eight houses on the bluff, killing four negroes and injuring ten.

Pine Ridge, this county, was the next place to receive the force of the wind. One white man, James Vickers, and twelve negroes were killed. At Church, in Jefferson county, northeast of Pine Ridge, thirty-five negroes were killed.

Jackson, Miss., April 24.—Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama have been visited by one of the worst or several of the worst storms of years. The great majority of the 100 reported dead are negroes, most of them on the Louisiana side near Vidalia, where sixty are said to have been killed and hundreds of cabins blown away.

Amite City, La., is reported wiped out. Forty-five negroes and two white persons, one of them Father Felix, the Catholic priest, the other a boy, were killed outright. Seventy-five others were injured.

Nine persons were killed at Wingate, and the biggest mill in the State and many houses wrecked. Sixteen persons were killed and forty injured in Concordia Parish, La. At Forest, Miss., the school and many houses were wrecked.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 24.—It is reported that the town of Florence was destroyed by a tornado last night and that eighteen people were killed.

BUY GAS BY THE BOTTLE.

New Illuminant, Used in Germany, Exhibited Before the Chemists Club.

Prof. William J. Hallock of Columbia University told the members of the Chemists Club last night about a new discovery whereby it would be possible for a householder to purchase a bottle of illuminating gas on his way home without leaving a \$5 deposit.

The illuminant may be bought by the pound at 15 cents or so when somebody starts in to manufacture it. As yet its manufacture has not been undertaken in this country. It has been used in Germany, where it is named Blaugas.

Prof. Hallock had a jar of it at the Chemists Club and showed its power of illumination. The gas leaves the jar through a tube about the size of a telegraph wire. The other end of the tube connects with the burner.

The great advantage attributed to the new illuminant is its inexpensiveness. A 22 pound cylinder at 15 cents a pound would give a fifty candle power light for four months at four hours a day.

AUTO RACE HASTENS WEDDING.

N. A. Eisler and Miss Miriam Wallach Decide Not to Wait a Year.

While on their way home from the automobile race Nathan A. Eisler, head of a packing company with several branches in Manhattan, and Miriam Heller Wallach of 124 West 118th street, daughter of Samuel Wallach, the hat merchant, went to the City Hall and took out a marriage license. Mr. Eisler is 31 years old and Miss Wallach is 19.

Mr. Eisler said last night that he and Miss Wallach hadn't planned to be married for about a year, but at the race they concluded to get married right away. The wedding will occur on June 2 at the Hotel Savoy and the couple will leave for a European trip.

THOMAS TO COMMAND A WEEK.

Admiral Desires to Turn Over the Fleet to Sperry on May 15.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, now temporarily in command of the Atlantic battleship fleet, has asked to be relieved from command on May 15 so as to allow Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry to become acquainted with the management of the fleet before it leaves San Francisco on July 8 on its world circling cruise.

Admiral Thomas is now acting commander in chief because of the serious illness of Rear Admiral Evans, who will retire from the command of the fleet at the completion of the naval review in San Francisco Bay on May 8. Admiral Thomas will then raise his flag as commander in chief of the fleet in his own right and will serve for one week.

75 FISHERMEN LOST.

St. Pierre Gives Up Two French Schooners With All on Board.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 24.—There is every reason to fear two vessels and their crews have been lost at St. Pierre. The *Free Press*, the Government organ here, published this special from Halifax to-night:

"From reports from St. Pierre it is learned that undoubtedly the loss has occurred of two vessels of the French fishing fleet, including every soul on board, numbering about seventy-five men and boys."

"On March 27 a number of sailing vessels left St. Malo for St. Pierre and the St. Pierre Banks. All have turned up with the exception of two, and as nothing has been heard or seen of them since, the fishing interests of St. Pierre look upon the two vessels and their crews as being among the early victims of 1908."

TURNED HUGHES DOWN.

His Strenuous Effort to Pass the Public Service Commission Bill.

ALBANY, April 24.—It developed to-day that Gov. Hughes tried every means to have the Assembly Rules Committee report for passage on the closing day of the session Senator Page's bill extending the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission and making many drastic amendments to the Public Service Commission law.

In the last extremity, after the Rules Committee failed to report the bill Wednesday night for passage Thursday, Gov. Hughes sent personal requests to the members of the committee, except to Speaker Wadsworth, who is the chairman, to come and see him at the Executive Chamber. Assemblymen Palmer and Oliver, the Democratic members of the committee, refused point blank to go. Assemblymen Merritt, Phillips and Robinson, the Republican members, went to the Executive Chamber and told the Governor that the majority of the Assembly was against the bill.

TO TAKE TROOPS FROM CUBA.

Two Battalions of the Twenty-seventh Infantry to Be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON